seet, and was met bear Fort Contantine by a Russian beat. The conference dil not bast very long, and its ob ject has not yet transpired. The French mortars and guna were not steen while the flags were flying. Their mortar battery, which is protected by the wails of Fort Nicholas, keeps up a constant fire of bombs against the quadrangular storehouse. In ad lition to the fire yesterday he French ent two bombs through the roof of the building, their practice is very variable, which is probably owing to the imperiest manufacture of their shells, which are frequently of unequal weight, and are consequently of unequal weight, and are consequently of unertials range, in the large shells there is sometimes a variation of three pounds or four pounds in weight, and some which were lent to us were found to be almost useless on that second. Their battery behind the Malakoff is principally directed against the road to Fort Constantine and Fort Catherine. Three or four times in the day Fort Constantine gives a sulkn reply to the allies, and the 12 gan battery of the Malakoff. The Russians, however, look as if they intended to work stradily at their earthworks, and some fine day, no doubt, they will open with a roar of cannon in their old style, all along the vaterside from Fort Contantine to Infermann. Large conveys passed in and out of the forts to-day, but it could not be ascertained with what they were laden. Their coal depotis untonched and uncommitted. It was amusing to waith the coolness of the tellows at work inside the large magnetine to day. Some of them usually stood in the decrease of the release at were laden, and out of the forts to-day, but it could not be ascertained with what they were laden, their coal depotis untonched and uncommitted. It was amusing to waith the coolness of the tellows at work inside the buffer applied for a fort of the part of the gentleman in gray, who is on the watch there were the summon, like rabbits excluding from a forter handle to a summon, like rabbits outling from a force handle

regular traverses and embrasures for the gaus mounted there on learners. Some of the boars of the flest crept in a right or two age, got through the boars and marine checaus de frite, and came right round to the Deekyard Creek. The Raissians also steal about the harbor at night in their rewboarts and flats, a number of which are in the creeks and up the bend of the Soukhara. checked the fries, and came right round to the Deckyani fight in their revelocits and flats, a number of which are in the creeks and up the bend of the Soukhars.

THE INTERIOR OF SEBASTOPOL, ON THE SOUTH.

[From the London Times, Oct. 5.]

On looking from the bend of the Redam, whence a good view is obtained, the scene is one or ruin and destruction. In front are the barracke, asseal and stores, their beautiful cut-stone fromts shattered in every direction, the roofs falling in, and the walls here and there blackened by fire. On the right the Malakoff rises in a commanding point, looking down on the dockyards, the hospital and the magnificent beains for the large menof-war, the intervening space occupied by ruined and smouldering houses. Looking to the left, the main part of the town stands on high ground, the street staight, and imposing even in their present condition. The club house, so often looked at with eavy, stands on a beautiful space, and now shows in its blackened walls the effects of last night's fire. The governor's house has abared its fate, but a yet the well-known temple, a model of the Fantheon, stands entire, and is protected by sentries. Fort Nicholas still amoulders, and the houses in its neighborhood are in a blaze. As yet the cathedral is untouched; around it are some lovely gardens—such a contrast to our dusty camp! The remeants of the bridges float about, and here and there the masts of the large vessels project above the water. On going into the barracks the destruction there seen is painful. It would appear that the roldiers in their searches for things of value determined to commit as much have a say in their power. In their searches for things of value determined to commit as much have a say in their power. In the portions of the buildings underground vast quantities of new clothing and accountements were scattered about. Hundreds of helmets were be ing trodden down by the men, and bales of cloth lay one every side. Furniture of all kinds was being removed; pictures, lamps, dresses a

RAISING OF THE PIENCH FLAG ON THE MALAKOFY—THE WOMEN IN SERASTOPOL.

A letter from a French oddier at Schaslopel, in the
Paris Constitutional and any s—It was a corporal of the list
Zonaves who planted the first French standard on
the Malahoft. His name is Engene Libant, of
Paris. It was General Minahorts standard of the
1st division, the holsting of which was to be the
signal for the attacks on the other points. The general gave him the standard with his own hand, with the
words, "This is the signal flag; go!" Libaut was the
first to spring out of our trenches. Watle getting into
the enemy's ditch he was struck by a stone, but, notwithstanding the pain, he scaled the parapet in the midst
of a hail storm of prejectiles of every kind, and at length
planted the flag, around which our brave soldiers so an
flocked, and maintained their ground.

The same letter says:—

Eighteen women, who remained in the town, were
made prisoners. At first it was thought they had been
let behind to free the mines, but it was soon found that
such was not the case; they are freated with every respect. BAISING OF THE FRENCH PLAG ON THE MALA-

THE BALTIC.

A brief telegraphic despatch from Hamburg states that on the 27th ult. six English vessels appeared before Riga, and bombarded for several hours the batteries of Dunamunde and Verrage Donellen.

LORD PALMERSTON ON THE FALL OF SERASTOPOLI.

The inhabitants of Remsey (Eng.) presented Lord Palmerston with a congratulatory address on the fall of Schastepel on the 4th of October.

Lord Palmerston spoke as follows on the occasion:—Mr. Mayor and guelton: The occasion which congratulations, is one, no doubt, of the most remarkable and important events which have happened in recent times—I mean the capture of Sebastopol. (Loud cheers.) It is an event of which all Englishmen may be proud—It is an event of which our alles, the French, the Sardinians and the Turkish nation, may also be proud—It is an event of which our alles, the French, the Sardinians and the Turkish nation, may also be proud—It is an event in the breast of every generous freeman on the surface of the globe. (Cheera,) We have been told by the commander of the Russian army that in evacualing the town of Sebastopol be left nothing to the allies but blood-stained ruine, and in doubt, as far as depended upon him at a struction extended—it was his intention to leave no thing eise to the victorious enemy. But, although he estroyed everything that could be burnt within the time allowed for his remaining stay, yet we know that when the allies extered that town they found among those blood stained ruins no less than 4.00 places of cannon, (cheers.) an immense quantity of powder, an enemona mount of cannon balls and shells, and materials of various kinds necessary for the procession of war. Well, gentlemen, what does that text as upon conference, which they should be required for the most prolonged defence of the place? Why was it that the element had been there actumulated for supplying great armies, and for farmishing great feets? Why, it was because they felt that his Sebastop was the prolonged defence of the place? Why was it that the chemat had been there actumulated for supplying great armies, and for farmishing great feets? Why, it was because they felt that his Sebastop was the place of the place? Why was it that when the most place is the supplying great armies, and for farmishing great feet

the they must ever compy a considerable space in the history of Europe—the allied armies, I say, during that period, have not been besiging a single town and attacking a result garrison, but they have been eighting the whole military force of the limstan emptre. (Hear.) We have been contending, not merely with an army in the Chimea, equal to ourselves, and sometimes superior to curselves in numbers, but I say it without exaggention, we have been contending with the schee military recourses of that vast military only. (I chair empire which devotes the great proporties, of that only a seven at 600,000 or 800,000 unen. Well, gentlemen, almost the whole, or the greater part, of that force was set free, from the Baitie to the saxine by the neutral position of those powers which border upon the European frontier of Russia. Russia had nothing to fear from Austria; she had nothing of damped and army after army—the garrison of Poland Fed at so distant a place—she had nothing of dange upon her frontier to preven the reinforcing her Crimen army, and replacing by freal recruits the losses she had austriated in tattle. I say, therefore, it has been not what is commonly called a "sarrier, it has been not what is commonly called a "sarrier, it has been not what is commonly called a "sarrier, it has been not what is commonly called a "sarrier, it has been not what is commonly called a "brief, and the armies of Russia, which were introduced within a position strong beyond measure by nature, and strengthened by the troops, but a Russian and the armies of the washest of the control of the reference of the carrier, and the armies of the price of the price of Russian and the control of the control of the control of the control of th

PUBLIC FEELING IN RUSSIA.

BREIDS, Thursday Evening, Oct. 3, 1855.

Remors have been very rife to-day in all well informed circles, that the Russian government has invited Frussia to take steps towards the renewal of negotiations with the Western Powers.

Public feeling in Russia has begun to show itself since the fall of Schastopol. The large proprietors have lost a half or even two-thirds of their revenue from the want of an outlet for produce, and from the abstraction of labor.

The government functionaries and the youth just from the military schools are alone in favor of a continuation.

tion. (Loud cheers.)

THÉVERY LATIST.

CAVALRY VICTORY OF THE ALLIES NEAR EUPATORIA.

Marshal Pelissier reports, on the 1st inst., that a brilliant contest of cavalry was fought on the 29th uit., at liant contest of cavalry was fought on the 29th uit, at Koughil, five leagues northeast of Eupatoria, in which the Russian cavalry, commanded by General Korf, were defeated by the French cavalry, under General Allonville. Six guns, twelve ammunition wagons, and a campaign forge, with all the appurtenances, and 160 prisoners, of whom two were officers, were captured, besides 150 horses of the Eussian Hulans. Fifty of the Russians were killed; among them was Colonel Androwsky. Of the French, six were killed and twenty-even wounded.

PRINCE GORTSCHAKOPF'S DESPATCH.

HAMBERG, Oct. 5, 1855.

Intelligence has been received at St. Petersburg from Prince Gortschekoff which brings news from the Crimea up to the 2d instant. The Prince reports that on the previous day the enemy made an ineffectual fank movement.

Yesterday the enemy effected a movement against our left flank, and then witherew. Our alvanced posts still occupy their former line. Nothing has yet been underken against the northern forts, DECORATIONS OF GENERAL SIMPSON AND MARSHAL

PELISSIER.

Major General Wyndiam is likely to be placed at the head of a division in the Crimea. The Grand Cross of the Bath has, it is said, been conferred on General Simp-Marshal Pelissier has received the same decoration son. Marshal Pelissier has received the same decoration of the Queen, and his Majesty, the Emperor of the French, has further awarded to General Simpson the Grand C. see of the Legion of Honor.

BOMBARDMENT OF THE NORTH SIDE OF SEBASTOPOL. The allies are reported to have established 120 mortars at Schastopol, with which it was expected they would

CAPTURE OF A TURKISH CONVOY BY THE RUSSIANS
AT KARS.

The semi-official Austrian correspondent publishes news from Constantinople, of the 27th ult., to the effect that the Russians before Kars had captured a Turkish convoy of provisions, destined for the garrison, together with 1,000 horses and 200 men.

TION OF SALT INTO RUSSIA.

On the 2d inst. government notices were published at Warsaw, under the signature of the Civil Governo.

Leszezyneki, announcing the abelition of the restrictions on the sale of salt, and that purchasers would be permitted to import any quantity, as might suit their convenience.
THE CZAR'S VISIT TO THE CRIMEA.

Konnesama, Oct. 4, 1855.
The St. Petersburg journals announce the return of

the Empress from Moscow, and of the Grand Duchess and their children.

A letter from Odessa, of the 30th ult., says the Czar is expec ed there on the 7th Oct.

News from Ching.
THE RUSSIAN FLEET IN THE GULF OF TARTARY—
ATTACK OF THE BRITISH SHIPS—SAILING OF THE
RUSSIANS UP THE AMOOR—NUMBER OF THEIR SHIPS.
Advices from Shanghal to the 2d of August had been

SHIPS.
Advices from Shanghal to the 2d of August had been received in England:—
Her Majesty's brig Bittern had arrived there on the 22d of July, with intelligence of the Rassian fleet having been sighted in the Gulf of Tariary on the 20th of May, by the British ship Spble, steamer Hornet, and brig Bittern. The Russians, six in number, and supposed to be the Aurora, fifty gun; Admiral Tontiatine, steamer Vostock, storeship Measchikoff, two correctes, and a brigantine, were at anchor in De Castris Bay, lat. 50,30, and, although so superior in force, could not be brought to action. Long shots were ineffectually exchanged, and Commodore Editot then despaticed the Bittern to Hakodadi for reinforcements. She arrived there in five days, when Admiral Stirling bout sails and proceeded northward, waiting at the Straits of La Percuse, where he was joined by her Majesty's ship Spartan. Thirty days had clapsed before they reached De Castris Bay, and meanwhile the Russians had made their escape during a heavy feg, and were nowhere to be found. It is supposed they passed up to the Amoor by a deep but narrow channel not marked on the English charts. Commodore Elliott was despatched with a squadron to the Sea of Ockhotsk, and Admiral Stirling returned to Hakodadi.

BATTLE WITH FIRATES BY AMERICAN AND ENGLISH SALLORS.

(From the Overland China Mail.)

and Admiral Stir ling returned to Hakedadi,

EATTLE WITH FIRATES BY AMERICAN AND ENGLISH

SALLORS.

[From the Overland China Mail.]

The boats of the Rattler and Powhatan had a desperate encounter with pirates near Kulan on Saturday, and had eight seamen and marines killed, and fifteen or sixteen wounded, some of them, it is feared, mortally. Captain Fellowes, Lieut. Grando, and other editors, were blown up in a junk, but fortunately were but little hurt. Ten pirate junks were taken and destroyed, the greater portion of their crews having been killed; and seven prizes liberated, five of which belonged to the Eaglet's convoy. Sixteen of these males pirate junks escaped.

The above paragraph is taken from the Reconder's shipping list, but the subject is worthy of a much more extended notice than is there given.

Last week we mentioned that a lorcha and three junks, (it should have been two lorchas and five junks,) under convoy of the steamer Eaglet had been cut off by pirates, who displayed such a formidable bravery and determined from that Captain Caldwell was unable to rescue them, and had to apply to Captain Fellowes, of her Malesty's ship Lattler, for assistance. This was readily granted, and the Eattler, with Captain Caldwell on board, started for Kulan, near which they signled the pirates, and followed them as far into the bay as the depth of water would permit. The pirates, quite aware of their advantage in light draught, and conscious of their ability to resist successfully any attempt that might be made on them by the boats of the steamer, fired a few harmless broadsides in defiance, and stood in towards Kulan. Capt. Fellowes thereupon returned to Hong Keng, and invited the co-operation of the United

LIST OF AMERICANS RILLED AND WOUNDED.
United States Steamer Powkadan's Beat.
Killet—Joseph A. Halsey, Isaac Coe, and John Pepper.
Weunded—Heutemants Pegram and Rolando, B. Adam
son, J. Prender gast, S. Mullayd, H. Hounnell, P. Walderelmidt, J. Lewis, W. Taylor, and C. Tinwell—two or

France.

Le Presse says that corn has at length reached its maximum price, and that the high quotations have brought oftens of supply from all quarters. Lege acrivals of foreign flour were shortly expected. The very day on which the articles about flour appeared in the Manifeer a house at Havre sent a large order to New York.

Spain.
THE AMERICAN FILIBUSTERS AND SPANISH REVOLU-

THE AMERICAN FILIBUSTERS AND SPANISH REVOLUTIONISTS.

[Faris (Sept. 20) Correspondence of London Times.]
It is stated on good authority that sums of money have been sent to the Carlists of Catalonia by the fillousters of the United States, who, it seems, count much on the say cases of a rising in Spain, and are confident of being able to treat with the Count de Montemolia for the transfer Cuba. With reference to American sympathy, an American gentleman in Facis says that a mong all intelliger Americans the feeling is one, if not of sympathy for the little of the country of the Empa.

The reply was, that too high an estimate was placed units talents, but that such as they were they were due as clusively to his own country and to republican procipies.

59.201

263,300

o sell.

Conv. Masser.—The corn market closes quietly but

hest. Western canal superfine flour, new, per bbl., is, to 41s.; Baltimore and Philadelphia, do. 40s. a 42s., hio, do., 42s. a 44s.; White U.S. wheat, per 70 lbs., 11s. l. a 12s. 3d.; red and mixed do., 11s. 3d. a 11s. 9d.; ellow and mixed indian corn, per 480 lbs., 40s. a 40s. 6d. hite, do., 45s. a 47s.

white, do., 45s. a 47s.

BARING, BROTHER AND CO.'S CIRCULARLOYDON, Friday, Oct. 5—5 P. M.

Our colonial and foreign produce markets have been quiet this week, with little alteration in prices. Money has been in increased demand, and the Bank has raised its minimum rate of discount to 5½ per cent. Consols leave of 57% for money, and 8% a 57% for the account. Mexican doubloons, 75s. 34d. American eagles, 75s. 33d. a 75s. American eagles, 75s. 33d. a 75s. American STOCKS.—A very trilling business. Prices for the most part nominal.

rican doubloons, 75s. 3d. a 75s. American eagles, 70s. 34d. a 75s. 4d.

American Spocks.—A very triding business. Prices for the most part nominal.

Counstal.—Little inquiry. 16 bags Teneriffe black sold at 4s. 2d. a 4s. 3d.; 150 bags principally bought in. Houdinas silver, 5s. 8d. a 3s. 9d. Mexican silver, 3s. 7d. a 5s. 8d.

Cocos.—I 100 bags Trinidad have been placed at 44s. to 48s. 6d. for gray to fine red.

Covrer is steady. 1,667 casks, 440 bbis., 1,150 bags plantation Ceylon, at auction, nearly all found buyers at 50s. for dine ord. to 63s. for low mid. Of 1,000 bags native Ceylon about half sold at 51s.; privately 600 bags have fetched 51s. 9d. 116 bbis. Jamaica went from 55s. a 50s. 3800 bags Cocta Rica were partly disposed of at 50s. for low ord., to 62s. for low mid.

The corn market on Monday was quiet. There was a fair supply of English wheat, which was not all cleared off, though prices were maintained; the average price of last week for English wheat was 7s. 31., on 146,137 quarters returned; to-day the market was very firm, and rather dearer than on Monday.

CTRON.—The sales of the week reach 600 bales, without charge in prices; yesterday's quotatum for midding Orleans at Liverpool was 5½d. a 6d.

The drug raise have passed off very flatly; 43 bales jalap partly sood at 2s. 2d; aloes: 28f gourds Earbadoes sold from 65 10s. a 42f for good to fine, and 27 cases Cape at 56s. 6d. a 6ds. 6d.; of 52 bales Jamaica sarssparilla, a portion fetched 2s. 4d. a 2s. 6d; 525 bags Pegue cutch realized 28s. a 28s. 6d.; gambler firm at 19s. a 19s. 6d.; quickslive; 1s. 9d. a 1s. 5½d.; Turkey opium, 13s. 9d.; shellac, 48s. a 49s.

HEAD.—Dealers are not open to large orders, even at present prices, which have advanced their prices; for Western, in kegs, 66s. is asked, but nothing has been a fair business in parcels on the spot; best descriptions difficult to buy. Bembay, in London has realized 26s, a 26s. 6d.; and fine a 4se 4720 qrs. all from Calcutta and Suobay. There have been no arrivals of Spanish.

Lied.—Deeler

present prices, which have advanced ti—refined pig. \$25 lts., common \$25 lts., there have been no arrivals of Spanish.

Linemen—The arrivals of the last week are \$,720 qus. all from Calcutta and Buchay. There has been a tair business in parcel: on the spot; best descriptions difficult to buy. Bombay, in London has realized \$9s.; a carg. of Galatz, for the Continent, \$75s., cost, freight and insurance. In Calcutta seed, 74s. a 74s. 6d., upon floating terms, have been paid for average shipments.

Lissend Calues are of ready sale, at full roless. Best American in barrels £13; bags, £12 l0s. a £12 l2s. 6d.

Oliz.—Linesed, on the spot, has been freely offered, and has declined to \$48s., for the early months of next year some sales have been made, at \$4s. 6d. Rape—Foreign refined on the spot offers at \$1s. 6d; brown at \$59s. 6d. Coacoa nut, £44 l0s. a £45 l0s. Palm. £44 a £46.

Rice.—1.906 bags Bengal at auction were chiedy sold from 14s. £6. a 15s. for mid.; 15s. £6. a 15s. for good mid. 6,200 bags Madras found tuyers at high prices; mid. to fine Coringa, 14s. £6. a 15s.

Rix continues to be inquired for at 2s. \$4d. for pale, and 2s. 5d. for brown Leewards 100 punchs. St. Croix bave been sold at the former price; and £40 punchs. Penang have been placed at 2s. £6. per gallon, proof.

For Sattesine there is little demand. 3,500 bags have been sold at the former price; and £40 punchs. Penang have been placed at 2s. £6. per gallon, proof.

For Sattesine there is little demand. 3,500 bags have been sold at 58s for 18 per cent refraction, \$28s, for 7 to 81 per cent.

Special at \$2s. for fire bold. 9 crases cassa ever week disposed of from 2ds. for fair bold.

Special—Tepper: 839 bags Penang black were placed at \$5,60, per gallon, proof.

For small to 169s. for fair bold. 90 cases cassas vera were disposed of from 2ds. for fair bold. 90 cases cassas vera were disposed of from 2ds. for fair bold. 90 cases cassas vera were disposed of from 2ds. for fair bold. 90 cases cassas vera were disposed of from 2ds. for for bown in th

lay's import was 19,190 bales.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 6—Noon.

Consols sold this morning at 87% a 87% for mon

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET THURSDAY, Oct. 18-6 P. M.

The arrival of the steamship Atlantic, from Liverpool, with seven days later news, had no particular effect on the stock market. At the first board there were large sales of all the leading stocks, without material chang in prices. Galena, and Chicago was offered more freely in prices. Galena, and Chicago was offered more freely this morning than we have before noticed, and the highest closing prices yesterday and the lowest to-day show a difference of two per cent. Nearly seven hundred shares were sold, principally for cash. There were small sales of New Jersey Railroad to-day at 125½, and New Haven and Hartford at 120 a 130. Michigan Central continues active, without any improvement in prices. All the fancies are well maintained. Stockholders in Nicaragua Transit are anxiously looking for the detailed report promised at the recent meeting, of earnings and expenditures of the line during the last fiscal year. Reading has not varied more than a fraction for the past week or two. The bears are largely short of this stock and if there is any truth in the reported quantity on the market, they will find it difficult to provide for their shorts at anything like present prices.

After the adjournment of the board, the following sales of bonds and stocks were made at auction by A. H. Nico-

Simeon Draper's regular semi-weekly sale of bonds and stocks will take place at the Merchants' Exchange to-

morrow, at 12% o'clock.

At the second board there was a stronger market for some stocks. Cumberland Coal advanced % per cent;

some stocks. Cumberland Coal advanced is per cent; Eric M. Chicago and Rock Island declined is per cent. Galena and Chicago closed at prices current in the morning; most of the sales of this stock to-day were made by one breker, who is still a large holder. Parties who can make a large profit are undoubtedly realizing, and perhaps they are wise in so doing, but in our opinion present prices are nothing for such a stock.

The Assistant Treasurer reports to-day as follows :-

brings London dates to the 6th inst, inclusive, which is seven days later than the previous steamer. The intelligence is interesting and important. The principal feature in the financial advices is another advance in the rate of interest by the Bank of England. The rate is now five and a half per cent. In relation to this movement the London Times of the 6th says:

Money was abundant to day, both in the Stock French of the first product of the fi

ment the London Times of the 6th says:—

Money was abundant to-day, both in the Stock Exchange and out of doors; and, but for the movement of the bank yesterday, and the uncertainty as to the proceedings of the Bank of France, the rates of discount would have been easier.

lowing in relation to American securities.—
There has not been much business in American securities during the past week. Illinois Central bonds have been pressed on the market at lower rates, but were taken up for investment by strong buyers. We note sales of the shares from 5 to 4 discount. Michigan 8 per cent bonds have also been more freely offered. New York and Erle third mortgage, Tennsylvania first mortgage, and New York Central 6 and 7 per cent bonds, have been dealt in to a small extent at former rates, and close steady. We have sellers of Eric Sinking Fund, and Ohigand Pennsylvania income bonds, but there is no demand for them at present.

The market for our great staple products were duil, and quotations ruled a fraction lower. Cotton was par-

CITY THADE REPORT.

THUSDAY, Oct. 18—6 P. M.

ARPEN—Small sales of pots at 6½, of pea is at 7¾.

FURDARTUPE.—Flour—Common grades were easier, while other descriptions were unchanged. The market, owever, was tolerably active, with sales of about 10,000 at 11 000 bbls., including common to extra State at 38 31½ a 38 75. Western mixed finery and extra brands at \$8 37 a \$875. A small lot of 200 bbls. extra St. Louis sold for city family sea t\$11 25. There was a good demand also for farcy and extra brands of Ohio. Canadian—700 bbls. were sold at 38 50 a \$9 37½ for the whole range. Southern was in moderate request, with sales of 100 a 300 bbls. at prices ranging from \$8 37½ for the whole range. Southern was in moderate request, with sales on 100 a 800 bbls. at prices ranging from \$8 37½ a \$10 50. Wheat was in better supply and heavy, and sales could only be effected to any extent by some concession in prices. The transactions footed up about 16,000 a 18,000 bushels in lots, including handowne Ten. The transactions footed up about 16,000 a 18,000 bushels in lots, including handowne Ten. Unessee red at \$1 96 a \$1 98, and amber colored at \$2 a \$2 03; Southern at \$2 12½ a \$2 18¼. There were sellers of bandsome Southern white, without purchasers. A let of 2,000 bushels Canadian white sold at \$2 12, though as high as \$2 25 was ne ked for a superior, and handsome quality. Western spring red and winter.

about 30,000 a 40,000 bushels at 02c, a 24c. Rye was steady, with sales of prime Northern at \$1 30 a \$1 32. Southern was at \$1 25. Oats were firm, with sales at 4cc, a 50c, for \$1ate and Chicago.

Cotyre.—The sales were light, being confined to 300 a 400 bags 310 at 11c. a 11½c; 100 do. Maracaibo, at 10½c a 11c.; 100 do. St. Domingo, at 9½c., and 200 mats Java at 14½c.

Cotron.—The market was unsettled by the news, and no sales made which afforded any indication of prices.

Finours.—Rates were unchanged, but less active. To liverpool, ship owners demanded 12d. for grain and 4c fir flour, and 400 a 500 bales of cotton were engaged a ½d. Rates to London continued firm. To Havre, flour was going forward at \$1; cotton at 1c.; and grain at 25c per bushel. A vessel was chartered to load at Savannah for Liverpool, with cotton, at ½d. To California, rate were without change.

FRUIT.—The cargo of new raisins, about 3,000 boxes, it to be sold by auction. It embraces about 2,300 layers 400 M. R. ½, 500 balf boxes, and 1,000 quarters.

HAY.—The market was steady, with sales at 70c. a 75c for shipment, and \$1 for city ure.

I had.—Small cales of foreign were made, including Lives English at 0½c., and 35 do. Spanish, in bond, for export, at 5½c.

Molassis—About 600 bbls. spirits turpentine wereold, in merchantable and shipping order, at 44½c. a 50c. and 200 bbls. roain at \$1 70 per 310 lbs., delivered.

PROVISIONS.—Pork—The sales embraced about 600 a 700 bbls., including new mess at \$23 a \$23 25, chiefly a the former figure. Beef was without change; sales c 100 a 200 bbls. were made in lots at \$11 50 a \$12 for prime and \$13 a \$14 for mess. Repacked Western was at \$17 5 a \$17 50 asked. 2,600 beef hams were offered at \$16 without finding a purchaser. Bacen and cut meats on finarket. Lard—sales of 200 a 300 bbls. were made a 11½c. a 12c., chiefly at 11½c. a 11½c.

Stores.—Sales of Cuba musecyadoe footed up about 1,500 a 1 800 bbls., following the surface and sout 600 bbls. observe made at 0.2.

Stores.—Sales of Susaks of Ashton

were made at p. t.

WHEREY was steady, with sales of about 500 bbls. Ohi and State prison made at 40%c. a 41%c.

EXCHANGE SHADES HOTEL, NO. 7 MERCER STREET

—Board and indiging on the four-opena plan.—A lady an
gentleman may be accous modated with a most excellent room
well furnished; single gentlemen may also find accoming to the comparation.

A club room to let two nights in each week. Stelletchops, rarefults, possible eggs, cold cuts, acc, hot joins dail
from 1 to 3 P. M. Apply as above.

THE COLLINS HOTEL, POOT CANAL STREET, WILL let to permanent or transient boarders, suke of parlors of single rooms, or most reasonable terms. The location is a destratio one, fromthing the river, with a full view of the large and convenientles it pares of the city has suits from three to recome the convenientles. It pares of the city has suits from three to recome.

THEEMAN & CO.'S EXPRESS FOR CALIFORNIA P Ovegon, Sandwich Islands, and West Coast of South America, will be despatched per United States mail steamer Enter City, via Panama, on Saturday, Oct. 29, as 2 o'cook i M., in charge of a special messenger. Freight received unit 2 o'cook on day of asiling; mail peakages and letters if 1 P. M. Our next express via Nicaragua will go forward peterature Northern Light, on Wednesday, Oct. 24, as 3 o'cloop. M. FREEMAN & CO., 59 Broadway

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